The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3405. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

The Chamber of Commerce Helping the Movement.

Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms.

Over Twenty-six Thousand Dollars Subscribed on the Spot and a Ship Offered to Carry the Provisions Free of Charge.

An Unknown Gentleman Gives a Thousand Barrels of Flour and $7,000.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday at 3 P. M., Thurlow Weed, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Benjamin being in Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Fraser read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. John Austen Stevens, Jr., stating that he had found it his duty, at this late hour, to accept of Gov. Seward's invitation to visit Washington, and that in case of discomfort he should be glad to serve the Board in carrying out the reforms which he had originally suggested, in favor of the efficiency of the institution. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee, Mr. Fraser saying that it might or might not be desirable, hereafter, to have the Secretary elected by the Board, instead of by the Government, and that perhaps a leave of absence for a term of months.

The Chair stated, in answer to Mr. Wm. Allen, Jr., Mr. Gunnison and J. Fennimore Macedo.

Mr. Chas. H. Marshall, from the Committee appointed on the subject of the distress of the cotton operatives, submitted as the only report the resolution had to make, the following letter from the Secretary of the Navy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, ——, 1862.

SIR: I received your letter of the 24th inst., also your letter of preceding morning to Mr. Aspinwall, as Chairman of a Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in which you request to be informed as to the extent to which the Government will grant commissions to private vessels, if disposed to make privateers of vessels to be sailed for that purpose.

As an earlier reply to the inquiry of the Committee has been unavoidably delayed, the Department has several vessels in charge of the Navy, in addition to the flying squadron of Acting Rear-Admiral Wilkes, in the West Indies, and other ships-of-war of the European coast. Additional force will not be required in the service as early as practicable.

There is no authority for granting commissions to private vessels to cruise as the Chamber or other persons desire.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

In answer to the Chair, Capt. MARSHALL said it was desirable that the letter should be published.

Mr. A. A. LOW, from the Committee on Harbor Defences, stated that the Committee were awaiting the action of the Common Council. It was understood that the armed vessels in the harbor were considered inadequate for the defence of the port.

Mr. FRASER had heard that the Government had made some special preparations to repel any attack that might be made on our harbor defences.

Mr. LOW offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber recommend and request the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch one or more armed vessels to cruise about the Eastern and on the south of Long Island, for the protection of American commerce as the ports of whose city are supposed to be kept from India, China, &c., by the fear of privateers, which are now reported to be on the coast.

Mr. LOW said it was not supposed that there was a privateer built near the equator, where many vessels passed, bound in that direction were put to press, and where it was very quiet. The Alabama had sometimes, are there, but her station in the higher latitudes in order to avoid enough weather, and would be arriving in the vicinity of the spot named. The resolution was passed without opposition.

Mr. S. B. ARNOLD reported from the Committee appointed to memorialize the Common Council in relation to the necessity of increasing the depth of the locks bordering the canals in order to admit of the passage of vessels of new draft. The Committee, he said, had visited Albany and Utica, and had the assistance of the Government engineers, and had passed a resolution urging the necessity of the movement. The fruits of the memorial to the President were that the matter was referred to Congress, and after a protracted struggle was lost by only three majority. The matter was, however, only postponed, and was not down for decision on the 15th of December, (the present month.) Since that time the necessity for the increase had become more apparent, by the increased pressure of agricultural products. On the food of the country borne through its lakes, this subject must rely for its strength. It was therefore more intensely important than ever that the subject should now receive attention. The President had given the matter due promineace in his Message, and with great propriety coupled it with the question of the Pacific Railroad. The President had promised to bring forward the subject in a special Message, in consequence he offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. ——:

Resolved, That in view of the pressing necessity for speedy action of our public officers in strengthening our line of water between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the free transportation hereby of the interior, more especially of the products of the Northwest, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York would respectfully urge upon the President the necessity of immediate action in the premises, and would respectfully request the co-operation of the Executive in the recommendation of the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, in behalf of "the earliest consideration" of the Pacific Railroad; and also to request on the part of the pending bills from the Legislature of the State of New-York and the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, in favor of the deepening of the Erie Canal to the uniform depth of ten feet, as the most important work of the kind now in progress on the Continent, and one of the most important in the whole country.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution duly authenticated be transmitted to the President.

AID FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.

Mr. DAVENPORT RUSH said he had a duty to perform, dictated by the most exalted feelings of humanity, which he felt sure would be responded to by every member present. He referred to the distress which existed in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and which was unparalleled in the history of the world. He referred to the sympathy which had been shown by the people of England for the suffering slaves in our country, and to the fact that the Duke of Argyle had presented the petition of the women of Great Britain, addressed to the women of this country, praying for the cessation of the war. He referred to the fact that the cotton operatives had been thrown out of employment by the war, and that they were now suffering for the necessaries of life. He referred to the fact that the Queen had issued a proclamation against the war, and that the Emperor of the French had also done so. He referred to the fact that the Queen had issued a proclamation against the war, and that the Emperor of the French had also done so. He referred to the fact that the Queen had issued a proclamation against the war, and that the Emperor of the French had also done so.

Mr. RUSH said it was not necessary to say more than that the people of England were suffering for the necessaries of life

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

Great Destitution at the Front—Delay in the Railroad—Rebel Guerrillas at Cumberland Gap—Movements of the Enemy—Affairs in Kentucky—Utility of Balloons.

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THE COURT-MARTIAL OF FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Charges and Specifications.

The Fitz-John Porter Court-Martial met again on Wednesday, when the Judge-Advocate and counsel for the defendant, Gen. Porter, were present, and the proceedings were made known. The Court decided that trial should be an open one:

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS

Preferred against Major-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, by Brig.-Gen. McDowell, Major-General Commanding the Army, and Inspector-General Marcy, and Brig.-Gen. Porter.

CHARGE 1.—Violation of the 9th Article of War.

Specification 1.—In this, that he, the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of the Volunteers of the United States Army, being entrusted with the command of a separate corps of the Army of Virginia, and ordered by Major-General John Pope, commanding said Army, to march with his said corps of the Army of Virginia to Jefferson, on the Rappahannock River, and there to unite with the said Army of Virginia, and to report to the said Major-General Pope, commanding as aforesaid, for duty, did, at Jefferson, on the Rappahannock River, on the 27th day of August, 1862, and on divers other days between that day and the 5th day of September, 1862, both inclusive, willfully disobey the lawful orders of his said superior officer, the said Major-General Pope, commanding as aforesaid, and did not march his said corps of the Army of Virginia to Jefferson, on the Rappahannock River, and did not unite with the said Army of Virginia, commanded by the said Major-General Pope, as aforesaid, but did, on the said days

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD FINISHES ITS BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR.

REGULAR SESSION—FRIDAY, Dec. 31, 1852.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 1, 1852.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President, D. P. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Present—John Allen, Alderman, Ward 1; Thomas Bell, Alderman, Ward 2; Charles Bennett, Alderman, Ward 3; Peter Cooper, Alderman, Ward 4; Thomas Dunn, Alderman, Ward 5; Edward Fisher, Alderman, Ward 6; Thomas Gardner, Alderman, Ward 7; Jacob Hays, Alderman, Ward 8; Thomas Hyatt, Alderman, Ward 9; Peter Kemble, Alderman, Ward 10; Thomas Lee, Alderman, Ward 11; Thomas Morris, Alderman, Ward 12; Thomas Mumford, Alderman, Ward 13; Thomas Murphy, Alderman, Ward 14; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 15; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 16; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 17; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 18; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 19; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 20; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward 21; Thomas Pearsall, Alderman, Ward

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1862.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Favorita.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—Shenandoah; or, The Maggoty Person and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—A Rapid Line of Axes.

WINTER GARDEN—In and Out of Place.

BOWERY THEATRE—Jack Cade.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The Drama. The Sea King; or, the Queen's Vow, Afternoon and Evening. Performances Performing Dogs, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Peasher. (Der Wirthshaus.)

PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

On and after Monday next, the price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) will be THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $4 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 50

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no telegrams from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac this morning—a fact which possibly may indicate that some movement of importance is being made. Our special correspondence, given elsewhere, warrants the expectation of the speedy reception of stirring news.

The rebels, in anticipation of an advance on Richmond by way of Petersburgh, are said to be busily engaged in fortifying the latter place and the road between there and Richmond, by throwing up strong earthworks and digging rifle-pits.

The military expedition under the command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS took its departure from this port yesterday, and is now on its way to its destination. Before embarking, Gen. BANKS was treated to an excursion and dinner on board the steamer Winona by many of the prominent citizens of this City. Mayor OPDYKE presided at the table, and brief speeches were made by Gen. BANKS, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Gen. GRANT informs the War Department that the rebels deserted their fortifications at Abbeville on the 2d inst., destroying all the stores they could not carry away with them. Some of our cavalry swam the Tallahatchie and occupied the place the same night, and on the 3d pursued the retreating rebels as far as Oxford, twenty-nine miles below Holly Springs, when slight skirmishing took place with their rear guard, resulting in the capture of sixty rebels. The pursuit was to be continued yesterday. Gen. SHERMAN is announced as crossing the Tallahatchie at Wyse, a few miles west of Abbeville.

A letter dated Nashville, Nov. 27, says: "Gen. ROSECRANS' army is working South gradually. The advance is some twenty miles below. The order for the whole advance is expected daily. Rain has fallen sufficiently to lay the dust, but not to affect the Cumberland. The Harpeth Shoals are higher and drier than known during many years past—there are but four inches in places, and the water is almost disinclined to run down hill."

Under date of Nashville, Nov. 24, Gen. ROSECRANS issued a special order which reads thus: "The Commanding General notices with much pleasure the successful expedition sent out by Col. Wm. P. CARLIN, commanding Thirty-first Brigade. Two regiments, Thirty-eighth Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Lieut.-Col. BUCKEN, having marched one hundred miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses, 23 mules, and a number of wagons, taken from the guerrillas who infest the country. This handsome little success shows what good infantry can do under an enterprising leader, and reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.

The Nashville *Union*, of the 29th, gives the following details of the late skirmish near Lavergne, Tenn.: "Col. KIRK, of the Fortieth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade of Gen. SILL's Division, made a reconnoissance on Thursday toward Lavergne with two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry and that portion of his brigade not on picket duty. He came upon the rebel outposts of cavalry three-quarters of a mile beyond Scottsville. The rebels fired a few rounds and fled, utterly fail in with their other outposts on the right and left of the road, when they made a stand at a church three-fourths of a mile beyond. Here they discharged several rounds at our advance, slightly wounding Lieut.-Col. HYAM, of the Thirtieth Indiana, who was bravely leading his men. This regiment, under lead of Col. DOBUS, quickly drove the guerrillas from their position, who retreated until they reached their artillery, which was planted on the hill. They fired a few rounds and continued retreating. Our troops chased them some two miles beyond Lavergne, when the rebels fled so fast that they soon became invisible. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded, a number of them being seen to fall. They were carried off by their friends. We had ten private wounded; none killed. A guerrilla, who was captured, stated that Gen. WHEELER, who was in command, was wounded. The rebels had a 12-pounder, a 6-pounder smooth bore, 6-pounder rifled and a Parrot gun. There is said to be a rebel brigade five miles beyond Lavergne."

The *St. Louis Democrat* insists that Gen. MCNEIL was right in the execution of those "two Confederate citizens," as JEFF. DAVIS styles them. It says: "Whatever peace we have in North Missouri is due to JOHN MCNEIL and ODIN GUNTAR, more than to any other two living men, and *this* became their policy toward *the rebels* has been one of inexorable justice. The rebel who has shown himself unfit to live, by violating the most solemn obligation man can take, has had very little to hope for from these men. Such men have perished, as they should have perished, promptly, on falling into their hands. They are to-day [29] more powerful among men in the State, because they have not hesitated to take the responsibility of enforcing the laws at once at the quickest road to peace. The prayers of thousands of loyal men, once driven from their homes by relentless persecution on the part of the rebels, now restored, and entitled to till their farms in peace, will ever go with them."

The Chicago *Journal* has information that the army of Gen. GRANGER, which has been concentrating in Kentucky, has at last commenced the expected forward movement for the occupation of East Tennessee. There are many Illinois troops in this army.

Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. ROSECRANS, in conjunction, have adopted a new line of policy for the protection of the country occupied by the Federal troops. A bond and guarantee of protection has been adopted which every citizen, irrespective of his past political predilections, is required to enter into, and failing to do which he will be sent without the Federal lines, and not allowed to return. The condition of the bond is that the party giving it shall be loyal to the Government, that he shall neither afford aid nor comfort to the rebels, and that he will not go within the rebel lines without consent of our Generals.

It is rumored in St. Louis that Gov. GAMBLE has obtained a promise from the President that Missouri shall not be included in the emancipation proclamation, measures to that end being left to the Legislature.

Col. STOKES' regiment of cavalry, the First Tennessee, now at Nashville, is constantly receiving large accessions of recruits from East Tennessee. Thirty men came in from Dekalb County on Friday last.

We learn from Newbern, N. C., that our forces have recently taken possession of the village of Greenville, on the Tar River.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted making inquiry as to the expediency of submitting appointments in the volunteer naval service to the Senate for confirmation. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that soldiers shall be discharged within the limits of their own States. A joint resolution, referring so much of the President's Message as relates to emancipation, compensation and deportation to a Select Committee of three members of the Senate and five of the House, was laid over. A joint resolution, approving the President's policy in setting the slaves free in insurrectionary districts, was ordered to be printed. Mr. HALE introduced his bill relative to line officers of the navy, and it was referred. A resolution was offered by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, and laid over, calling for all the information attainable relative to the movements of the Army of the Potomac and the surrender of Harper's Ferry. The death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, was then announced, and, after the customary proceedings in such cases, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. VAN WYCK gave notice of a bill to reduce the tax on hemlock tanned leather. A bill to grant the proceeds of certain public lands to aid in the construction of the *Northern Pacific Railroad*, was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, offered a resolution making inquiries of the Judiciary Committee regarding the Military Governorship of the District of Columbia, and moved the previous question, which was not seconded. Mr. WICKLIFFE gave notice that he should offer the resolution every morning, if in order. It was, however, finally laid on the table, 86 to 46. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for an investigation in certain alleged land frauds, in which he was said, during the recent election canvass in Ohio, to have been concerned. The matter was not finally disposed of. The Military Committee was instructed to report as to the better care of sick and wounded soldiers. A resolution instructing the Military Committee to report on the propriety of dispensing with the West Point Military Academy, and endowing military schools in the several States instead, was negatived. A bill to reduce the rates of Congressional mileage was referred to the Military Committee. A proposition to aid the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to repair their road was tabled. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the condition of the Convalescent Camp at Alexandria. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, submitted resolutions, which were postponed until Tuesday of next week, declaring that the Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever. The Senate resolutions announcing the death of Mr. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey, were received and acted upon, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

An influential meeting of the merchants of New-York was held at the house of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, for the purpose of securing material aid for the starving operatives of England. Mr. J. A. LOW presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. W. E. DODGE, S. B. CHITTENDEN, the Chair, JONATHAN SPRAGUE, EZRA NYE, and others. The most praiseworthy spirit of Christian charity was evinced toward the suffering masses of England, and a determination evinced to raise a subscription which shall do honor to the City, State and country. Over twenty-six thousand dollars was raised on the spot, and a ship offered by Messrs. H. L. and Geo. GRISWOLD to carry the needed supplies to Liverpool.

The Board of Aldermen had a regular session at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday, when they passed the resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new building. A small amount of routine business was transacted, and an adjournment made, but an hour later they met again, and by special call, when Mr. SMITH offered a resolution to give the salary of the late Superintendent of Lands and Places, THOMAS BYRNES, to his widow, for the remainder of the year. Mr. SMITH made a few remarks, expressing his deep regret at the unfortunate death of Mr. BYRNES, with whom, he said, he had always held an amicable relationship. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law, and organized as City Canvassers, with Mr. BOOLE as Chairman. They immediately took up the returns from Mr. CRIPP's District, comprising portions of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, which happened to be the first lot of returns ready for comparison. This District was canvassed complete, without discovering any material errors by 1 o'clock, when a brief recess was taken for the regular session. Afterward the returns from Mr. WALSH's District were taken up and partially canvassed, and at 5 o'clock an adjournment was made till 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. The only result so far made clear is that for Alderman in the Seventh District, Mr. CRIPP's vote is 1,918 and Mr. GERMAN's 1,841. During the session the lobby was only moderately filled, no result heretofore announced being considered doubtful.

The Board of Councilmen met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The members were in fine humor, notwithstanding the fact that most of them go out of office this year, and on the entrance of Col. LOVE, the feeling ran up to such a happy pitch that a recess of five minutes was taken to congratulate him on his election as Alderman of the Seventeenth District. The congratulations were hearty and unanimous, and the Colonel received them with becoming meekness. Concurrence was had on the resolution directing the Committee on National Affairs to confer with the Governor on the subject of devising plans for harbor defence. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The people of New Ulm, Minnesota, one of the towns sacked by the Indians, recently held a meeting to take action regarding the rumors that the President intended to pardon some of the savages who had been sentenced to death for participation in the outrages. Among the resolutions which they adopted was one in the following purport: "That if the policy of our Government should lead to the reinstatement of the Sioux Indians upon their old reservation in the State of Minnesota, it will become our sacred duty as it is our unshaken determination, to wage a war of extermination against them—those murderers of our fathers, mothers, wives and children—and not to spare either man, woman or child of that infernal tribe, until Minnesota is either cleared from every Indian, or reduced to an Indian Territory."

The gunboat *Essex*, which was captured on the Tennessee River from the rebels, and refitted by the Government at great expense, has been pronounced unseaworthy by Rear-Admiral PORTER. Her keel is so weak that she cannot support the weight of metal which she has to carry.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday has these items: Gen. TORREY, U. S. A., arrived in this city Sunday night, from the Army of the Frontier. He is here as a witness in the McKinstry Court-Martial. Gen. DAVIDSON, in command of the army in Southeast Missouri, is also in the city on official business, which may detain him a day or two. We are gratified to hear from that quarter, that his efforts and orders are proving highly beneficial in restoring quiet to the people of the whole District, and that an effectual stop has been put to excesses which created much bad feeling between the soldiers and the citizens. A new order of things will be established there. The capture of Capt. PERLEE, of the rebel force, is regarded as an important event, on account of the influence exercised by him over the rebels on the border. Gen. GRANT arrived in this city on Saturday night, under orders from Washington City. We are sorry to hear that the health of Gov. PERLEE, who has been at the Planters' House for some time, is not improving, as was hoped. His disease is exceedingly obstinate, and his immediate friends manifest much solicitude as to the result.

Major-Gen. BUELL was serenaded in Cincinnati on Tuesday evening. He spoke as follows in acknowledging the honor: "I thank you cordially, fellow-citizens, for this serenade. It is gratifying to me, on this occasion, to meet the citizens of my native State, whose sons have so nobly and gallantly borne themselves in the defence of our country. It speaks of a determination to support and defend constitutional liberty; and assures me that in the hour of trial you will not be found wanting. I did not come out to make a speech, but simply to thank you for your kindness."

In reply to an inquiry forwarded to Washington by Capt. T. W. NEWMAN, Military Commander at Indianapolis, the following telegram was received:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1862.

Capt. Newman, Military Commander:

The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended as to soldiers in military custody for desertion.

L. C. TURNER,
Judge Advocate-General.

A portion of the cotton which was used on the fortifications at Nashville has been received in Louisville.

In the town of Teresa, Dodge County, Wis., the unmarried men who were not drafted, voluntarily offered to go without price as substitute for those drafted who have families.

On Tuesday evening Gen. CAMERON was honored with a banquet at Marietta, (Ohio,) by Col. JAMES DUFFY, a friend and admirer. In response to a sentiment offered appropriate to the occasion, Gen. CAMERON gave an interesting statement of the feeling in Europe in regard to our national troubles, as they were observed by himself.

The General Term of the Superior Court have held, in a case involving the question, that a contract to pay storage for goods in railroad cars on a public highway constitutes no lien for the charge upon such goods. Also, that it is doubtful whether, under their charter, railroad companies may undertake storage for hire.

The business in Stocks was very large through both sessions of the Board yesterday, and also at the outside room on William-street. There was considerable realizing on the advance in prices made yesterday, but no important decline at the final close of dealings in the afternoon. The attendance of outside speculators in the open room on William-street was unusually crowded. Gold further advanced in the forenoon to 133¾, then fell back to 133¼, and finally closed at 133 ⅜ cent. Exchange unsettled; London 146@147 ⅜ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite active, and were dearer, yesterday. A fair business was transacted in Provisions; Mess Pork and prime Lard were higher. Sugars were more freely dealt in, and were somewhat firmer. Cotton was steady, but not active. The freight engagements were more extensive, and consisted chiefly of Breadstuffs and Provisions for British Ports. There were no remarkable alterations in other branches of trade.

GEN. GRANT'S MARCH THROUGH MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. GRANT is marching on with steady step toward the heart of Mississippi. He has got some twenty miles below Holly Springs, over forty miles from the northern line of the State, and has crossed the Tallahatchie, where the enemy was said to be preparing to resist him; but the rebels thought better of their resolve and fled "further south." This flight is rather surprising to us, and we believe it is equally so to the Mississippians. We discover signs of haste on the part of the rebel army. They "destroyed supplies," of which we may be sure they had not too great abundance. And the people, the planters, who supposed themselves protected by the rebel army, when they saw it retiring put their own houses in order as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and rushed on ahead of the retreating troops, seeking some hiding-place that they might not be found by the terrible "Yankees." The Grenada *Appeal*, the valiant organ of treason that withdrew from Memphis in time to save its editor's neck, has executed another successful manœuvre and removed from Grenada to Jackson. This change of base is timely, for Grenada is undoubtedly the first town of especial note to be visited by Gen. GRANT. The *Appeal*, in its new home, cries out against the apathy of the people, in the centre of Mississippi, and tells them that unless they arise in mass to resist the invaders they will be irretrievably ruined.

All this is encouraging. It seems quite clear that the rebels did not anticipate so severe a measure as the invasion of Mississippi in great force. The planters who had grown a large cotton crop in security, are flying in every direction, leaving the work of picking and ginning in mid career. The finest cotton fields of the South are coming within our lines, and tens of thousands of bales should be saved. The demoralization of the rebels from this cause must be immense. Emancipate a rebel's slaves and he will still hope to succeed in the war and get them again. But touch his cotton—take his idolized fibre—and his heart is in despair—the last hope of liberty leaves the world!

The rebel Government is evidently troubled by the Western aspect of the war, and Gen. JO. JOHNSTON has been dispatched from Richmond to assume immediate command in Mississippi. Such men as PRESTON, VAN DORN and PRICE, are found unequal to the emergency, and the hero of the first Bull Run is called to the rescue. But a General is of little account, unless he has an army to work with, and we do not see whence rebel forces can be raised equal to the duty of meeting and resisting GRANT and Sherman. They are not in Mississippi. We do not believe they are in the South. But we shall soon know, for GRANT is going to probe Mississippi to the very core of her treason.

Military Accountability—The Pending Court-Martial.

All the circumstances combined which encourage a belief in the greater efficiency of our future military operations, are of less account than the sign furnished by the multiplication of Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry. That sign means *accountability*. It is the sure augury of duty better performed.

The great crying evil in the management of the war heretofore has been the failure to hold high officers to their just responsibility. Thousands of lives and millions of treasure have been sacrificed by blunders and defeats, but the officers guilty of these have held on their way, unpunished and unrebuked. Gen. SCOTT is about the only officer of any rank who has thus suffered, and not even in that case was the War Administration entitled to any credit, for, in the absence of a regular judicial investigation, it is still doubtful whether the actual guilt of BULL'S BLUFF attaches to Gen. SCOTT, or to officers in yet higher command. All the effect of that lesson was lost because of the uncertainty left in men's minds, whether or not its severity was deserved. The rebels who, unlike ourselves, have been in dead earnest from the outset, have always held their high officers to strict account. Wise, Crittenden, Floyd, Pillow, Branch, Lovell, Tatnall, Beauregard, Bragg, Van Dorn, and many others of less note, have all experienced severe penalties for neglects and mistakes; and there is no doubt that the constantly improving activity and efficiency of the rebel officers, generally, is due mainly to this rigid system of accountability. Amenableness belongs to every form of public duty, whether civil or military, and can never be loosed from it without public injury.

Three of our Major-Generals are now being tried, under the gravest charges—McDOWELL, PORTER and BUELL. The main allegation against the first is complicity with the enemy; against the second, wilful violation of orders; against the third, general mismanagement, springing from slack of energy and resolution. The public interest attaches chiefly to the last two cases, it being believed that Gen. McDOWELL will be able, without much difficulty, to substantiate his perfect loyalty and honesty of purpose, whatever may be thought of his capacity as a General.

Gen. PORTER's case draws particular attention, because its investigation will go far to settle, one way or the other, the suspicions which have been widely entertained, that there has been a coterie of high officers, who have always aimed to play into each other's hands, much in the fashion of the *rings* in legislative bodies. It is known that Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER was greatly devoted to Gen. MCCLELLAN, which, in itself, of course, was all proper. Long standing personal friendship justified this; to say nothing of the high distinctions which had been conferred upon him, without any special achievements in the field, that the people have ever discovered. But the question is, whether Gen. PORTER, and others with him, have actually regarded the fortunes of Gen. MCCLELLAN more than the fortunes of the country? Did he contrive not to reinforce Gen. POPE seasonably, and thus involve him in defeat, because he was displeased that Gen. POPE had been given a command which he thought belonged to Gen. MCCLELLAN? If so—if it can indeed be proved that Gen. PORTER would bring dishonor to our flag and death to our soldiers for the mere gratification of his personal feelings—there is no abyss of infamy too deep for him. To Gen. PORTER it is due—to the army, to the Government and to the people it is infinitely more due—that this matter shall undergo the most searching scrutiny. If he is innocent, Heaven grant him a good deliverance!

Gen. BUELL's case excites particular interest at the West, as Gen. PORTER's does at the East. It will reveal the real nature of the incubus which has so strangely weighed upon the military operations in the West for the last eight months. It will show why East Tennessee has not been relieved—why our forces were withdrawn from North Alabama—why an abandonment of Nashville and Central Tennessee were recommended—why BRAGG was allowed to invade Kentucky with impunity, and why, more extraordinary yet, he was suffered to quit that State at all. It is boldly charged that all this is due to Maj.-Gen. DON CARLOS BUELL. The City Council of Nashville has even gone so far as to formally resolve "that the liberty which we now enjoy is chiefly attributable to the fact that Gov. JOHNSON, *in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the Commander of the Federal army*, refused to evacuate the City of Nashville or to surrender it to the rebels." Have we indeed been intrusting, for a whole year, the command of the most important department in the West—second, in fact, to none in the country but that of the Potomac—to an officer whose opinions respecting the tenability of an important position has been proved to be inferior to that of a mere civilian, who makes no pretence to military science? The rebels attacked Nashville after Gen. BUELL left it, and were repulsed—at a time, too, when it was not one-fourth part so well fortified as it now is. The management of this department has been extraordinary; and it is quite as extraordinary that it should not before have received an official investigation.

But we hail the tokens of a new line of action. A system of accountability is all the more welcome in coming when almost past hope. Let it henceforth be applied without fear or favor. We observe that Gen. HALLECK, in his report just submitted, states that Gen. MCCLELLAN, having received an order to withdraw his army from the Potomac, *protested*, and for eleven days failed to comply with it; and that, had it not been for this delay, "the rebel army could have been easily defeated, and probably destroyed." Gen. HALLECK also states that the same General, after the battle of Antietam, did not "avail the Government for three weeks after he had received a positive order to that effect; and this delay he characterizes as "unfortunate," and "a matter of great disappointment and regret." So much for the failure to obey orders, implicitly and promptly. Henceforth, we trust, that no such conduct will be tolerated from any commander whatever for a day. What better right has a Major-General to enter a protest against the order of his superior, than has a Colonel, a Captain, or Lieutenant? I say, than has a private himself? Or what better right has he to take his own time in executing such orders? The President, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, and next to him, Gen. HALLECK in his capacity as General-in-Chief, have the supreme control of the military actions of every officer, high and low, and of every soldier in the National service. It is the duty of all alike to submit implicitly and gracefully to that control; and no dissatisfaction should be made by the Government in requiring that submission. The entire army, from its foremost leader to the last teamster in the rear, should be pervaded through and through with the feeling of accountability to superiors. If there be those who, either in forwardness or indifference, act at naught that feeling, it should be direct upon them in a style to which they cannot be insensible. In every grade up to the President, Commander-in-Chief, this responsibility should thus be maintained as a living and fearful reality.

How to Raise Other Armies.

There is one subject of very great importance to the future military efficiency of the Government that we do not find alluded to, either in the report of the Secretary of War or of the General-in-Chief. That is, the modes by which future armies are to be raised for the public defence. Hitherto there has been little difficulty about the matter. The Regular Army was always kept easily up to the limit of law by recruits. And when this small body of soldiers proved inadequate to any work in hand, it was found easy enough to get any number of Volunteers to vindicate the Government. A law of draft existed, but it was never thought of as a means of raising armies.

But the rebellion has proved a far greater struggle than the country has ever before been involved in. The war has required armies of numbers that would have been deemed, a few years ago, absolutely incredible. And it has become at last a serious question: How can the Government maintain a force in the field equal to the demands of the occasion? Volunteering has, up to the present time, *supplied all the force used against the enemy*. And the spectacle of more than a million citizens voluntarily quitting their regular business employments and the comforts of home, and entering upon the hard and destructive life and labor of soldiers in order to maintain their Government, is such as the earth never before exhibited; such as could only happen in a Republic beloved beyond parallel by the people.

But this resource for war is terminable. There is a limit to the power of any State, however populous and prosperous, to turn out soldiers prepared to take the field. And in the United States the limit has been reached. Northern society, after having spared a million men to camp, cannot at once replenish with new armies, without serious derangement of social life and domestic industrial pursuits. And if the demand of the Government rises above the necessities of individuals, and further levies are required at whatever cost, then it becomes a subject of profound interest to the community how the conscription is to be made.

We have had experience already that the machinery of drafting runs heavily; and if it can be made to work no better, it is obviously no safe reliance to the Government in case of sudden peril. A draft was ordered by the Secretary of War *four months ago*. It has not yet taken place in the State of New-York and other States we could name. It was attempted in one or two States, and immediately abandoned because of popular disfavor. In some districts of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the popular opposition being disregarded, the enforced conscription led to serious riots; and in the sequel it is found that a large majority of the conscripts deserted and prove of no value to the Government. In Maryland, it is alleged, that of eight thousand men drafted, there are not 1,500 realized in the ranks.

It needs no argument to show the defect and danger of this loose system of proceeding. Suppose for one moment the army of Gen. BURNSIDE crippled, and Washington once more threatened by advancing rebel hosts,—have we a man to civil or military life wise and strong enough to organize an instant force out of the materials upon which the ordered draft is bearing? And if such a miracle could not be performed, how would the country escape the danger?

Two officials so thorough, calculating and practical, as Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK, must comprehend this difficulty fully, and see the narrow margin the present system affords them for a reserved military strength. No question demands more quickly the attention and legislation of Congress, and we presume it will be brought before them in some special report from the War office.

THE SCRIMMAGE OF HARPER'S FERRY.—There is one part of Gen. HALLECK's report, which makes us desirous of still further information. It is that part in which he speaks of the Harper's Ferry affair. He states first, that he "directed Gen. MCCLELLAN to assume control of all troops within his reach, without *regard to departmental lines*." We infer from this that Gen. MILES was subject to the orders of Gen. MCCLELLAN. He then proceeds:

"The garrisons at Winchester and Martinsburgh and troops withdrawn to Harper's Ferry, and the commanding officer at that post had been advised by my Chief of Staff to quickly combine his defence, in case he was attacked by superior forces, on the position of Maryland Heights, which could be held a long time against overwhelming numbers."

Now, it will be recollected, that in that report of the Military Commission on this affair, it was stated that Gen. MILES "had orders" to hold Harper's Ferry to the last extremity, and held, "that to leave Harper's Ferry, even to go on Maryland Heights, would be disobeying his instructions." The question arises what were those instructions, and who gave them. Did they come from Gen. MCCLELLAN or Gen. WOOL? They could not have come from Gen. HALLECK, for he only claims to have "advised." But whoever they came from, they must have been very positive and very clear, to enable MILES to think, for a moment, that he must obey them by remaining away from Maryland Heights in the face of Gen. HALLECK's advice that he should contest its defence to that position. We are brought then to a choice between three unpleasant conclusions. Either Gen. HALLECK gave no such advice, or some one gave MILES such orders, or MILES had not even the shadow of excuse which he set up for himself for his course. He could clear it up if he were alive. But he being dead, the only thing which can throw light on the point must be the production of the orders in question. They must be in existence somewhere. When they make their appearance, we shall be able to judge more accurately and fairly about that most disgraceful affair.

Munificent Response to the Appeal for English Operatives.

The merchants of this City, at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, gave a munificent response to the mute appeals of the starving operatives of the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as to the appeals of a portion of the New-York Press in their behalf. The proceedings of the meeting, and particularly toward its close, were grand and thrilling. We cannot, perhaps, describe the thing better than by saying that it was characteristically American; or, closer still, that it was peculiarly New-York-like; and especially, after the style that characterizes all the action of the enterprising and wealthy mercantile classes of the commercial Metropolis of the country. After the speeches and resolutions, which were all both humane and businesslike, a brief letter was read from the eminent shipping house of Messrs. H. L. & Geo. GRISWOLD, which contained the following sentence: "As an earnest of our desire to further this cause, in behalf of ourselves and others, owners of a new ship now in Boston, we tender her entire capacity, 1,900 tons, for the conveyance of the supplies, and our services, if needed, to forward them free of charge for freight." The meeting at once tendered thanks for the generous offer, and Mr. DODGE stated it was virtually a contribution of $20,000 to the fund. Another letter was read from a gentleman who did not wish his name mentioned, which closed no less eloquently than the first one: "Thank God!" said the writer, "we have bread and to spare, and they will not say, 'I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat.' Will you add to your list *one thousand barrels* of flour, from one whose loaf will taste the sweeter for sharing it with a famished brother, and hound it—Union." After the reading of this letter, the same munificent anonymous donor who had sent it, handed in, as an additional contribution, *seven one-thousand dollar* United States Treasury Notes, but he still desired his name should not be mentioned. Mr. DODGE desired that the firm of which he is a member might be put down for five thousand dollars; Mr. JAMESON, the Secretary of the meeting, offered twenty-five hundred; Capt. MARSHALL, two thousand; BARCLAY BRISTOW, two thousand; six other individuals or firms gave thousand dollars each; and several sums nearly as large were offered from other donors—the names of all of whom will be found in our report of the meeting. The amount collected in a few minutes—independent of the offer of the ship and the thousand barrels of flour—reached $36,000. After which good beginning, the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

No one will think it necessary now that we should urge this matter any further than we have done on former occasions upon the liberality of the merchants of New-York. The right men have the thing in hand; the loftiest spirit animates and inspires them; certain it is that the movement will prove a success; and that half-a-million starving, shivering, wretched men, women and children in Lancashire will call down upon them the benedictions of Heaven.

We have not learnt the result of the meeting of British residents held at the British Consulate in this City, at the same hour yesterday at which the Chamber of Commerce meeting was held; but we understand some handsome subscriptions have been received to this fund also. We venture to predict, from present appearances, that the relief ship for England, bearing at its peak the Stars and Stripes, will leave this port not a day behind any vessel bent on the same errand sailing under the Cross of St. George.

WORKING NAVAL ORDNANCE.—Five years ago a sailing sloop-of-war would have been considered well armed with sixteen or twenty 32-pounders. About 100 men were needed to fire such a battery, both broadsides of which discharged between 550 and 650 pounds of iron, in sixteen or twenty separate gunalities. "A broadside," from such a vessel, would consist of some 300 pounds of iron. One single shot from the *Passaic's* 15-inch gun weighs 450 pounds, or nearly twice as much as the twenty guns of an old *John Adams* or *Marion*. And four men fire the 450 pounds while 100 were required to discharge 300 pounds. Could any fact better illustrate the nature of the revolution going on in naval affairs than this? It was the fond hope of England that six of Capt. COLES's cupolas, with

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Work Laid Out in Congress.

Correspondence Relating to the Army of the Potomac Called For.

Courts Action on the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury Ready.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

INTERESTING INFORMATION GATHERED FOR THE HERALD.

The Senate Naval Committee has ordered it to be reported favorably, and equivalent to the grade of Rear-Admiral, on the retirement of Commodore Charles Stewart, the venerable and patriotic officer who commanded the Constitution during her famous cruise in the war with England, and who is now the senior officer of the Navy. It is understood that Commodore Stewart will accept the proffered rank, if it be tendered him by the President.

The resolution of Senator Clark, concerning the policy of the Executive in instituting military commissions in the Department of the West, has elicited a correspondence between the Secretary of War and General Curtis, which will be laid before the Senate to-day. It is understood that the correspondence will show that the President has not interfered with the proceedings of the commissions, and that he has left the whole matter in the hands of General Curtis.

The Court-martial in the case of Fitz-John Porter was resumed this morning, Major-Gen. Sedgwick presiding. Gen. Butterfield was recalled and examined by Mr. Porter's counsel, Mr. Phelps. The witness testified that he was present at the battle of Gaines' Mill, and that Porter's corps was not engaged in the battle. He was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, and Porter's corps was not engaged in the battle. He was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, and Porter's corps was not engaged in the battle. He was present at the battle of Malvern Hill, and Porter's corps was not engaged in the battle.

Gen. Sedgwick, the presiding officer, has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army, vice Gen. Wool, retired from active service.

Gen. Wool has been relieved from the command of the Department of the East, and ordered to report to the Secretary of War for duty.

Gen. Dix has been appointed to the command of the Department of the East, vice Gen. Wool, relieved.

Gen. Curtis has been relieved from the command of the Department of the West, and ordered to report to the Secretary of War for duty.

Gen. Curtis has been appointed to the command of the Department of the West, vice Gen. Curtis, relieved

REGULAR LINE PACKETS.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

Kangaroo	Kennedy	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Saxonia	Cook	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
St. Andrew	Nickerson	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 19
Ohina	Leitch	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 22
Hansa	Schultz	New-York	Hamburg	Nov. 22
City of Manchester	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Indian	Lott	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Arabia	Comstock	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Caledonia	Smith	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 29
Saxonia	Cook	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 3
Bavaria	Schultz	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Europa	Lott	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Hansa	Schultz	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 6
Bohemia	Forbes	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 10
Kangaroo	Kennedy	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
Ohina	Leitch	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
Persia	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
City of Manchester	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
New-York	Ludlam	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 20
Arabia	Comstock	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Saxonia	Cook	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Bavaria	Schultz	New-York	Hamburg	Dec. 30
Kangaroo	Kennedy	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 3
Europa	Lott	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 3
United Kingdom	Smith	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

Jura	Lecour	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
City of Washington	Perry	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Africa	Bonfils	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	Cook	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Kangaroo	Kennedy	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 13
China	Leitch	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
City of Manchester	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 20
Merrimac	Lecour	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 20
Arabia	Comstock	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 27
Caledonia	Smith	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	Schultz	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 30
Saxonia	Cook	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Lott	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 3
United Kingdom	Smith	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 10
Persia	Lang	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship City of Washington, will close at the New-York Post-office this morning, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mails Close as the Post-Office.

South Mails close at ..... P. M. and 12 M. and 12 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) close at ..... A. M. and 2 P. M.
Northern Mails close at ..... A. M. and 2 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Ter. and Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 12 P. M.
On Sundays all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 429 BROADWAY,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
of all kinds of
CURTAIN GOODS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERING MATERIALS,
AND EVERY KIND OF WINDOW SHADES,
for the trade of the whole country, from their large stock of these goods, which is the largest in the market, and which they offer for sale at the lowest cash prices.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 429 BROADWAY,
PAPER-HANGERS AND DECORATORS,
Are now receiving in their
STOCK OF FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS,
which this season is unusually large and well assorted, from which all orders, whether for plain or decorative papers or styles of Paper-hanging, will be executed in an artistic and workmanlike manner.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 429 BROADWAY.
PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS,
are now receiving a very large and attractive stock of LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
And every style of HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
ever before displayed in this City.
Orders promptly executed.
Also, to order
CURTAINS, VALLANCES, TENTURES, RIDEAUX.
Also for
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
at a small advance on cost prices.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
PHILLIPS' newly invented PATENT MINK MUFF and COLLAR, to be had of no other house than any other house in the City. Ladies call and judge for yourselves, at the old Patent Fur Muff Emporium, No. 378 Grand-st. Also a large assortment of White Wolf Robes.

RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED HANDS.—Ladies, to keep the hands soft, smooth and cream white, are superior to all other cold weather, and are excellent protection to all kinds of cooking. Sold by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co.,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS in large and well assorted stock in French and German corsets, also Misses' corsets and skirts. Ladies' Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 400 and 402 Broadway, near 34th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our business has been established upward of fifty years, and has a well reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
E. MORGAN'S SONS',
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

SUPERIOR
SUPPLIED WITH EVERY VARIETY
OF GROCERIES AND MEATS.
NEW-ENGLAND MARKET,
No. 28 WASHINGTON-ST.
KNAPP & WORTHEN.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 280 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL de CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
offers at
RETAIL
this large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
ARMSMAR UNION INK, in black, fluid iron-g, and three red colors. Sold in No. 1 glass-b., and at the manufactory,
JESSUP & KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 26, 1862.
WANTED—FOR SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT of the Gulf, 2 second class steamers, drawing not to exceed three feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale can correspond to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster Military Station, Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, and the dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when ready.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON HIRES an situation in first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has good City references. Call, for three days, at No. 34 carmine, between 10th and 10th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; understands all the washing and ironing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 194 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation as cook; washes and irons, or laundress; can bring the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Reference given to her last employer, as to character and capability. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON HIRES An situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing; has excellent City references. Call at No. 343 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—COUNTRY SITUATION WANTED. By an English first-class woman as cook, who understands all branches of cooking; soups, game, jellies, for which she can produce testimonials; is a good bread and pastry-maker; will not object to a short distance in the country; can be seen for two days at No. 219 West 34th-st. (near 7th-av.), third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as cook; who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 315 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, pastry, nursery, and can make home-made bakery. Inquire at No. 327 6th-av., City or country. Call, for two days, at No. 302 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A STEADY, RESPECTABLE WOman wants a situation as cook; understands washing and baking in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references given. Apply at No. 21 Cranberry-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn, top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted, by a most excellent servant, a Protestant, with the best of City references from her last employer. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 620 4th-av., near 36th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 3 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; has the best of City references.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook; is a good washer and ironer, or would do the work of a small family—can do work and washing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 13th-st., third floor, front room. No objection to go to the country.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference from her last employer as to character and capability. Call at No. 238 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for two days, front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 5 Little Clinton-place, a few doors from 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; is not afraid of any kind of work. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 220 Mulberry-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 21 Cedar-st., near Nassau-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman of steady habits as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 56 Jane-st., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chamberwaitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her capacity thoroughly; has the best of City references from the very highest of families. Call at No. 62 West 24th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a smart tidy girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; steady in her habits; can come well recommended. Call at No. 238 Union-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room. Can be seen for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second door; near 7th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain cook; has the best of City references from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 49 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or as seamstress. Call at No. 156 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress, in a private family; 3 years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 147 7th-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by an experienced and highly recommended girl, as chambermaid and thorough waitress; has lived in distinguished families; is accustomed to the care of silver, &c., and will be found a most respectable, competent and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION As wanted, by a competent person, as chambermaid and nurse, or to do plain sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or will turn a hand to anything; can be seen for 2 days, at No. 213 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AN CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen for two days; can give the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable girls: one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as seamstress; can show good references. Apply for two days at No. 204 East 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 210 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, a situation by a young woman of steady habits as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 56 Jane-st., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chamberwaitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; understands her capacity thoroughly; has the best of City references from the very highest of families. Call at No. 62 West 24th-st.

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AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a Protestant young girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., second door, near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED seamstress of the undersigned cutting and fitting children's dresses, altering and making over ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day, in private families. Address No. 7 Jay-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress; is capable of doing all kinds of family sewing; is willing to do a part of the chamberwork; has no objection to go to the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 76 Mercer-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, highly recommended, and of retiring and quiet disposition, wishes a situation in the general work of a private family, where she can be useful and respected. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AN GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, A SITUation, in City or country, by a willing and obliging young woman as general servant; is a good cook, and can bake well; is also a first-rate washer and ironer. Has good references. Call at No. 370 9th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has City references. Call, for two days, at No. 58 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid. Can give City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 46 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does nothing else; can be highly recommended; particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 131 West 35th-st., near 6th-av., second door.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, No. 565 Broadway, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 2d-st., first-class help of every calling; colored, French, German, Irish and English. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND COOK.—WANTED, by situations by an Englishman (he wife, without incumbrance; the man as coachman and groom; the wife as experienced cook; is willing to do a part of the cleaning and ironing; they have lived together for seven years, and have the best of reasons from their last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 178 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; or address W. P., same place.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a single young man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; can give good reference. Address, for two days, M. G., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who understands his business thoroughly; has lived with three of the first families in New-York for the last 7 years, and can give the best of references. Address J. W., Stage's Hotel, No. 130 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom; is sober and honest, a good and careful driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses. Has good reference. Address, for two days, D. C., No. 804 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A RESpectable young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address O. B., Box No. 109 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and the management of all kinds of fruit trees; farming; and the care of horses; has good City references as to honesty, capability and industry. Address or call on P. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS groom by a young man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business; understands the care of fast stock; is honest, obliging and careful over horses; has held some of the best places in this City; leaves his present employer on account of turning his horses out; can give first-class references. Can be seen until engaged, at Graham's saddlery store, No. 66 University-place.

AS GROOM OR PORTER.—WANTED, A situation as groom or porter, by a young man of 18; is sober and honest; has good City reference from his last place. Address, for two days, P. S., 626 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS porter by a man who can write a fair hand, and is correct and quick at figures; the advertiser is willing and able to work; good recommendations for honesty and sobriety. Address H. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS PORTER.—A SITUATION IS WANTED IN some commission or jobbing house. Refer to NEWTON CARPENTER, No. 3 College-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City references. Call at No. 15 Madison-square, or at Mr. JACKSON'S, in the grocery store.

A YOUNG LAD, OF ABOUT 15 YEARS of age, wishes a situation in an wholesale business; writes a good hand, and can do most anything required of a boy of that age. Address P. B. VERMILYA, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AS DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—A SITUAtion as salesman wanted in a first-class dry goods jobbing house, by a young man of large experience with an extensive, prompt-paying, cash and short-time trade. Address C. G., P. Box No. 227 Post-office.

TO SUTLERS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER, HAving had a year's experience, wishes a position. 1 No. 1 testimonials. Address Box No. 4,662, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a young or middle-aged man, as coachman and gardener; an English preferred; must be perfectly capable to take care of horses, carriage and harness, and a good driver; also, to take care of and milk a cow. Apply to Mr. CURTIS, at No. 11 Wall-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

A YOUTH.—A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, FROM 17 to 20 years of age, is wanted in a business house in this City. It will be necessary that he can speak and write Spanish grammatically. One who resides with his parents preferred. Address, with references, D. D. F., Office Journal of Commerce.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER WANTED.—One who understands his business, and has first-class references. Apply to MR. VAN DENBURGH, at Clark's gallery, corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS ACCUSTOMED TO CUT And fit and work on Wheeler's machine, can obtain a permanent home by applying, with references, at No. 261 Greene-st., near 8th-st., from 9 to 11.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at No. 448 Broome-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entrée Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Tea-pots and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Fruit and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
No. 20 John-st.

A SPLENDID, SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED AND beautifully finished \$5 Rotary-Motion Sewing-Machine. Its marvellous simplicity and practical utility were confirmed by the award of the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent, express paid, when the \$5 is sent with the order. Mme. DEMOREST, Empress of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.
Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. Send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
\$150,000 WORTH OF
CABINET FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY DEGRAFF & TAYLOR,
NO. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the City.
FOR CASH.
Consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE
in Brocatel, Damask and Plush.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and sofa-beds. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 377 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, Manufacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
Consisting of one 50-horse-power steam engine, 16 Woodworth's planing, tongueing and grooving machines, 4 sash-frame machines, 2 mortising machines, a large variety of duplicators for Woodworth's planing machines, 2 upright and circular saws, 2 boilers, 2 engines, 1 steam pump, and other machinery, &c., &c. Also, a large variety of other machinery, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 29 Pine-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute, by order of
T. & J. SCHENCK,
CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

ELEGANT OIL PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 56 Nassau-st., a COLLECTION OF GEMS OF ART, being the second series of the late J. F. Bachman's collection, consisting of works of Mr. J. F. Bachman, Jr., Mr. Hart, Mr. Durand, &c., &c., selected from the studios of artists in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany and England, and to be sold under unreserve of proprietors. Among them will be found Works of the first-class suitable to ornament the gallery, cabinet or drawing-room of gentlemen of taste. Also, a series of water-colors, by Bachman, Fenwick, Tom Hamilton, Leutze, Chandler, Evans, Beseler, Thomas Hicks, Newport and other artists of Paris; Ansaux, Verboeckhoven, Verwee, Hamoir, Bossuet, Columbier, Kindermans, Wolf and others of Belgium; Louis Meyer, Backhuysen, W. A. Knoller, Wagner, Steinbrück, Weinbrier, Goltz, Hasenclever, and of the London, Paris and Munich schools, exhibited at the Royal Academy by J. H. Mann, pupil of Baxter, painter of "The First Sermon," with others by Cooper, Grant, Scotland, Bell, &c., &c. Also, "The Seven Girls," painted in Rome in 1857, by the celebrated American artist, F. Otterson, a small cabinet picture by P. Oberdenier, and a fine collection of Engravings, Chromos, &c. Catalogues and cards of admission will be issued to the subscriber only, and can be had at the auction rooms. Paintings will be on view with catalogues on Monday and until day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 57 Nassau-st., by order of Assignees, a large stock of a wholesale jobber and dealer in wines, liquors, &c., consisting, in part, as follows: Brandies, Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Scotch, Irish and Bourbon Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Clarets and Rhine Wines, in original packages: also, a few cases of choice cigars and manufactured tobacco, together with about 25,000 cigars of favorite brands; also, other miscellaneous stock, &c. Said stock will be on our store, and samples drawn from the packages, the day of sale. Terms cash. Goods will be open for inspection with catalogues on Monday and until day of sale.

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D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—ON FRIDAY, 5, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, to the highest bidder—all the elegant contents of the five-story residence, No. 218 14th-st., west of 6th-av., embracing parlor, library, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description, including velvet and Axminster carpets; superb carved rosewood piano, by Steinway & Sons; elaborately carved rosewood and walnut sofas, chairs, chamber suites, bedsteads, &c., &c.; also, a variety of other articles, particulars of which may be found in catalogues, which can be had early, morning of sale.
The above is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and the trade generally. No postponement.
German Cost Adjustment.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 321 Broadway, between Liberty and Cedar sts., a large stock of superb City-made furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut parlor suites; black-walnut and oak library, rosewood and dining-room furniture; elegant marble-top sideboards, pier mirrors, extension tables, centre and fancy tables, rosewood black-walnut and oak chamber suites; lounges, easy chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, mattresses, feather beds, mantel-ornaments, hall-stands, hall-racks, &c. The ladies are invited to examine this stock, as the sale is absolute. N. B.—At 12 o'clock, rosewood upright piano-forte.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All in fine order, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, &c., covered in terry; centre tables, easy chairs covered in velvet; china and glassware; bedrooms of mahogany dressing bureaus, toilet-seat chairs, mahogany do., mattresses and bedding, spring-bed, extension table of oak, kitchen ware and other furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine young long tail, between 5 and 7 years old, free and pleasant driver, sound and kind, about 15¾ hands high. Sold on account of the owner having no further use for her.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: Household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, toilet seat chairs, mattresses, &c. Also, an invoice of Maltese goods, consisting of figures 10 in. pedestals, &c. Also, nine cases of French imported bulbous roots, gas chandeliers, brackets, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, at his salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large variety of superb bronzes, Paris clocks, elegant vases, Parian figures, music boxes, fancy goods, &c. Now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 68 WEST 16TH-ST., BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, as above.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—Eaglewood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eaglewood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will re-open on Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

\$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 7 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS BRANN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

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OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
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MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
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FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entrée Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Tea-pots and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
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A SPLENDID, SOLIDLY CONSTRUCTED AND beautifully finished \$5 Rotary-Motion Sewing-Machine. Its marvellous simplicity and practical utility were confirmed by the award of the first premium at the New-York State Fair. Sent, express paid, when the \$5 is sent with the order. Mme. DEMOREST, Empress of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.
Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions. Send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be addressed to the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Clothing, and Dry Goods.

2,000 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 7 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
300 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
1,200 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 7 pounds.
300 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 1½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 7 pounds.
500 pairs 2 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 1½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
200 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 64 by 76 inches, and weigh 4 pounds.
500 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 72 by 84 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 72 by 84 inches, and weigh 7 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 72 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 72 by 84 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 72 by 84 inches, and weigh 7½ pounds.
4,000 yards army flat black cloth.
4,000 yards army flat scarlet cloth.
6,000 yards army flat indigo bl

DENTISTRY

DR. GILBERTIE, NO. 926 GRAND-ST., near Fifth-av. Open from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, Celluloid or Allabaster base. Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Office hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

CALIFORNIA CONSOLS—GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD. BRODIE, BOND & CO., 2 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS—GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS. BROADWAY CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD STOCKS. C. J. PETERS & CO., 2 Wall-st.

SUGAR OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR HOUSE.—FAST DOE COFFEES delivered by steamers. CHARLES STANTON, CASTILE & MCKAY, 71 Front-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS OF LOUISIANA AND NEW-ORLEANS SUGARS, MOLASSES AND COFFEES. CHARLES STANTON, CASTILE & MCKAY, 71 Front-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY HEADQUARTERS, 1,000 ACRES, 1 mile from depot, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to A. SCHALLE & CO., 93 Nassau-place.

CALIFORNIA CONSOLS—BOUGHT AND SOLD. C. A. STEBBINS, 2 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY HEADQUARTERS, 1,000 ACRES, 1 mile from depot, will be sold on easy terms. Apply to A. SCHALLE & CO., No. 93 Nassau-place.

STOCKS, BONDS—GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS. BRODIE, BOND & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

SUGAR OF LOUISIANA AND JAMAICA SUGAR AND MOLASSES. CHARLES STANTON, CASTILE & MCKAY, 71 Front-st.

SUGAR HOUSE.—FAST DOE COFFEES delivered by steamers. CHARLES WATSON & VON NIENDH, 20 Front-st.

BROKERS, GENERAL AND JAMAICA SUGAR AND MOLASSES. CHARLES STANTON, CASTILE & MCKAY, 71 Front-st.

CLAIMS against Mexico prosecuted by attorney-at-law. Office, 40 Broadway, Room 15. COUPON WATSON & VON NIENDH, 20 Front-st.

SUGAR HOUSE.—FAST DOE COFFEES collected by CHARLES STANTON, CASTILE & MCKAY, 71 Front-st.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AND NEW-ORLEANS IRON COMPANY, 1,000 TRANSFER AGENTS WANTED. BOILERS and full particulars, 404 Main-st., Poughkeepsie.

IRON CALL BOXES WANTED.—TWO HOUND iron call boxes wanted. Apply at No. 42 Cedar-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Steamboat and machinists' work. Office, 74 Cortlandt-st. Works, foot of West 20th-st., North River.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S FATENT KALIGRAPH OR WRITING MACHINE, and Copying Ink. 265 Broadway, cor. of Worth-st.

MACHINERY, &c.

WANTED—A STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER and full particulars, 404 Main-st., Poughkeepsie.

IRON CALL BOXES WANTED.—TWO SOUND iron call boxes wanted. Apply at No. 42 Cedar-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

SOLD AT NO. 205 BROADWAY.

LOWEY'S LITTLE GIANT, NO. 274 6th-av., between 23d and 24th-sts., will sell all kinds of horses and carriages at private sale.

THE PIETON FIFE, PATENTED JULY 4, 1865, is recommended by all who have used it. Sample sent by mail for $1 50. Address JOHN PIETON, Canal-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of THOMAS FANNING & BROTHER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN H. FANNING, Executor of THOMAS FANNING, deceased. MARY FANNING, JOHN H. FANNING, Executors. New-York, Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PORT JERVIS AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. A meeting of the bondholders of the Port Jervis and Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to exchange the bonds of the Company for the bonds and stock of the Erie Railway Company, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed proper. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN J. STUDWELL, Secretary. Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1869.

NOTICE—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PORT JERVIS AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. A meeting of the bondholders of the Port Jervis and Erie Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to exchange the bonds of the Company for the bonds and stock of the Erie Railway Company, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed proper. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN J. STUDWELL, Secretary. Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that the undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following-described property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz.: 1,000 shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri. Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1869. A. G. ALLEN, Executor. SAMUEL OSBORNE was the last transferee of said stock.

NOTICE—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY will pay the dividend declared by the Board of Directors on the 27th ult., at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, on and after Nov. 15. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock P.M. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN J. GILBERT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE—THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY will pay the dividend declared by the Board of Directors on the 27th ult., at the office of the Company, No. 145 Broadway, on and after Nov. 15. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock P.M. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN J. GILBERT, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board. JOHN H. DAVISON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

NOTICE—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board. JOHN H. DAVISON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.

DIVIDENDS AND NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

The Effect of Democratic Victories in America.

Interesting Discussion of the Question of Intervention.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, calling at Southampton on the 19th ult., reached this port yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated in its leading points.

The Glasgow *Journal* says:

"The fleet of Southern steamers that have been purchased in this country for the purpose of running the blockade are leaving gradually. The swift river-steamer *Bute*, 150 tons, and the splendid Belfast mail-steamer *Erin*, 300 tons, called on Saturday afternoon at Greenock. They have both undergone a coat for Greenock. They have both undergone a coat for Greenock. They have both undergone a coat for